unrequited toil of millions of slaves; but the corner-stone of this republic is the free labor of free men. The men whom we delight to honor, Franklin, Webster, Lincoln, have eaten bread by the sweat of their brow. The kings and priests of the idolatrons civilizations might be enclosed in curious embalmings, and entombed in pyramids and mausoleums, monuments at once of their own idleness and their cruei exaction of unrewarded service.

action of unrewarded service.

But dare any disciple of the Carpenter of Nazareth write the epitaph of this man and not emblazon there, in imperishable words, the record of those faithful years when he addressed himself to hardy toll by the early light and dawn, and dispelled the gathering shadows of night with the blazing torge!

I freely admit that the routine of daily labor

is not deserving of praise, so long as it is impelled by no higher motives than the necessities of the body. Mr. Baldwin was always animated by a higher motive; he was more than artisan—always artist. Ingenuity, nature's genius, original invention filled his mind with that glowing enthusiasm which lifted him above the rouing enthusiasm which litted min above the roll-tine of reluctant toil into the region of adven-turous exploit. This fascination in his favorite pursuits survived the impetuous spirit of youth, and supplied his later years with recreation in original and ingenious experiments with repeat-

But there is a more honorable motive to manual labor than the passion of the artist. It is the desire to be useful to others. Enthu-It is the desire to be useful to others. Enthusiasm in a favorite pursuit for its own sake may indicate a high order of intellect, existing with a moral obtuseness to the interests of humanity. In the midst of his success as a jeweller, Baidwin's conscience was often agitated with scruples whether his time and talents ought to be wasted on articles of personal adornment. One night, after long meditation, he was heard to exclaim, with that rough energy which always characterized his expressions: "I cannot, I will not stand before the Judgment Seat and confess that I have done nothing else all my lifelong but make gewgaws." long but make gewgaws."

The experience of all good men goes to prove that when God's Spirit prompts a reasonable scruple of this kind, His Providence supplies the opportunity to obey it instantly. From the beginning of Baldwin's career his work had required oner tools and machines than he could purchase. He had already become a manufacturer from necessity. And now, when to this prestige of success was added the urgent conviction of duty, the good hand of God provided the coveted opportunity to abandon the ornamental for the useful arts. His first work in his new occupation was the manufacture of tools, machines, and hydraulic presses for book-binding. Through his bold enterprise, this trade became independent of the foreign market, and the most chaste and beautiful designs from his hands adorn the The experience of all good men goes to prove beautiful designs from his hands adorn the libraries of his friends.

libraries of his friends.

To this work he soon added cylinders and complete machines for the manufacture of cotton prints, in one, two, and three colors. The devices to be impressed upon the cloth had been previously engraved by a tedious manual process. He invented a method of etching the design upon a dimmutive surface of steel, and of transferring this by pressure alone to the printing cylinder, and of multiplying these cylinders indefinitely without a touch from the engraver's hand. He thus increased a kundred-fold the productiveness of labor, provided cheap and elegant garments for the poor, and contributed more than all the measures of Congress in that day to arrest the exportation of the staple production of the South, stimulate national industry, and place upon a firm basis

But the extensive business in which he thus became involved demanded a corresponding increase of power. And thus, from his own necessities, he was led in 1828 to the manufacnecessities, he was led in 1828 to the manufacture of an engine moved by steam; and he was forced, by the exigencies of his over-crowded factory in Minor street, to the beautiful, noiseless, and powerful engine, the first of his construction, an original invention, by which it is compressed into half the space usually occupied. This engine, still employed, with scarcely diminished power, after forty years' service, contains in the germ, the principles of the ponderous machinery of our steam engine. Here again we discover the good hand of God, in diverting his labors into avenues of increased usefulness.

This engine not only added to the products

This engine not only added to the products and the profits of his eld husiness, but introduced to the public a new article of surpassing usefulness, and in a short time the principal work of his factory was the manufacture of stationary steam engines. This was about the year 1830. The success of George Stephenson in substituting steam for animal power upon the English railroads had attracted the attention of American capatalists. One or two of his locomotives had been imported, and a few rude attempts made, in a foundry in New York city, to produce a machine better adapted to American railroads.

From the imperfect drawings published in the scientific journals, and from a hurried inspec-tion of one of the English locomotives. Baldwin succeeded in constructing an improved working model, which was a source of wonder and instruction to mutuales in this city. Encouraged by this success, and animated by the spirit of courageous adventure and wise forecast of the future which always distinguished him, he undertook the construction of his first locomotive and courage out the supplies of the construction of the first locomotive. undertook the construction of his first locomotive; and overcoming unforeseen difficulties one after another, which would have disheartened a less determined man, he placed upon the track of the Germantown Railroad, in the fall of 1832, the best machine of the kind, incomparably, which had ever been seen in this country. In his successive improvements upon this bold and magnificent experiment, especially in the construction of joints and valves, he soon succeeded in generating and economizing an amount of force largely in excess of the adhesion of the two driving wheels to the smooth surface of the track. Even when they were increased to four, his engines were arrested on ascending grades with heavy ireights, before half their power what exhausted. He resolved to work out the problem which had thus far baffled the ingenuity of American and foreign machinists, ingenuity of American and foreign machinists.
to connect all the wheels with the source of power without counting them rigidly in one relative position. He would thus economize the entire weight of the machine in securing adhesion to the track, without diminishing its flexibility in rounding curves of a short radius.

The first result of these experiments, in 1837, The first result of these experiments, in 1837, was an engine in which the truck wheels forward were connected with the driving-wheels by an ingenious attachment of gearing. Though the results attained by this were astonishing—a train of unexampled length and burden being easily drawn ever grades and around curves apparently impracticable—yet so much power was lost in friction, and the danger of derangement and breakage in this comcurves apparently impracticable—yet so much power was lost in friction, and the danger of derangement and breakage in this complicated machinery was so great, that it was soon abandoned. Undismayed by this isliure, threatened with overwhelming ruin, in common with every besiness tirm in the country by the commercial casis of 1887, summoned at the same time to sit being the counsellors of the Common wealth in the Constitutional Convention, he renewed his coursellors of the Common wealth in the Constitutional Convention, he renewed his coursellors genius to the most vigorous trisl, and, after five momentous years of incessant contrivance, produced his magnificent flexible-truck locomotive. Resting its entire weight upon four uniform wheels, forcing them all to share the arduous toll impartially, yet suffering them to fall backward or forward to accommodate the curvature and irregularity of their fron path, this ponderous machine is hurrying the produce of the West over the precipitous Alleghanics, scaling the mountain heights of Brazil, and flying with the wings of the morning across the Western prairies, impatient for hardy enterprise to open the way for new triumphs over those rocky and snow-crested barriers which have too long sovered us from the golden plains on the Pacific; animated, as it were, in all these incredible conquests of the the determined spirit and unfailter. Wits great inventor.

of Mr. Baldwin's mechanical as it has been, has set before forcible manner than any gene-it some of the most sterling to character. The high genine, visiton to new pursuits, the

hope and unfaltering faith in the discouragement, the persistence in fields of labor, his inexhaustible untried patience in a chosen purpose, and, above all, his wise foresight, have enabled him always to lead public enterprise in this country, main him prominent in every occupation he has undertaken, and constituted him a public benefactor merely by the new industry he has stimulated, and the encouraging example he has set before every young man who engages in honorable labor with high aspirations.

in honorable labor with high aspirations.

II. But was there no need of profounder principles than these to rouse his strength and sustain his courage in these disheariening struggles? The most original powers of mind (much less the deepest moral forces of the heart) are never awakened without a brave, thorough, in one word, a religious, experiment with self. We never can know that these grand results in mechanical enterprise would have been achieved without the unfaltering faith in God of the man's heart. We do know, for it is no conjecture, but the assurance of God's word, that without such an experience the wealth that without such an experience, the wealth and influence which his genius and industry thus acquired would never have reased to him a monument more enduring than brass, a life of illustrious beneficence, nor embalmed his name in the imperishable rolls of grateful recollec-

Long before these immense responsibilities had been placed in his hands, he had been washed and robed for his high office by a religions struggle of unusual severity, and a transforming work of the Holy Spirit. We cannot see very clearly into the shadows which deepened around him. He scarcely lifted the veil by a single word then, nor in all his subsequent life. We know the occasion—a quiet, solumn life. We know the occasion—a quiet, solemn revival of religious interest in the Arch Street Church, where he worshipped. A young man of spare form, ungraceful gesture, but impas-sioned eloquence, breathing upon his crowded congregation the very spirit of his Master, touched his soul to its profoundest depths. All his life long, and not least in his self-reliance, he felt his heart had been in depart rebellion against God. He began to plead for mercy. In temptation, in the duties of life, and in the new exercises of piety, his entreaties were all for the

grace of God.

Mr. Baldwin's conversion was a marked and thorough change of character. He was a wholesouled Christian from the first, and blended the spirit of child-like trust in God, which ever after formed such a beautiful element in his plety, with an immediate adjustment of his business to the Gospel standard of integrity, and the most aggressive labors in the cause of Christ, The serenity of temper which has been so often attributed to his natural disposition, he has himself repeatedly ascribed to the grace of God overcoming the infirmities of an irritable nature. The conscience which always seemed to choose the right without thought or catculation, was not an instinct, but the gift of God in answer to prayer. His courage to defend righteous principles far in to defend righteous principles far in advance of his age, and illustrate them yet more conspicuously by his example, and his disposi-tion to consecrate his wealth and influence to the good of others and the glory of God, were the fruits of this blessed experience of pure and undetiled religion. It would be an insufferable offense to his memory to build up before the

ored, date from about the time of his serious attention to personal religion.

This assertion may be challenged by many who have known him for fifty years, and cannot remember this great change. They know that he became a member of the First Presbyterian Church in 1831, and yet they could hardly trace the influence of this self-consecration in his business hie, so free from oftense had he always appeared. But they must remember that, up to this time, he had not been tried as by fire. The tests which proved and deepened his principles were withheld until his soul was armed for the condict.

Besides, his religious life began several years ored, date from about the time of his serious

offense to his memory to build up before the young his illustrious example, without pointing them to the Fountain of infinite grace from which he derived his excellence. All the great moral qualities for which his name will be hon-

Besides, his religious life began several years before his reception into the Church, and we may trace the influence of his first religious impressions in a remarkable business transaction. From early youth be had been stern in the practice of the virtues of temperance; yet his capital and his name, though not his personal attention, had been employed for several years in a Business which manufactured and sold indeed cating liquors. He often felt the inconsistency of affording others what he believed to be injurious to himself. But he did not insist upon the separation of this ruinous traffic from ithe useful trade in which he had generouly established his friends, until the "blood of Christ had turned his conscience from dead works to serve the living God." The name of the "Temperance Grocery Store," given in decision at a time when the decanter was on every sideboard, when not a word had been raised against this universal vice from the pulpit, and every other establish-ment in this branch of business was gaining enormous profits from wines and spirits, will stand as a monument of the first influence of

stand as a monument of the first influence of religious principle in his lite.

Next to temperance, Mr. Baldwin's anti-slavery principles may be traced to his religious falth. Political sagacity, public opinion, the march of events, have made us all abolitionists.

But it cost something to defend in these times. But it cost something to defend the rights of the black man in Philadelphia thirty years ago. In the city of Penn there was not a public building where the principles of brotherly love could be advocated for a large portion of the human race.

portion of the human race.

In little more than half a century the citizens of Philadelphia had grown so averse to the self-evident truths which had emanated from her own Independence Hall, that they would not tolerate their utterance. And when, moved by this inhospitable sentiment, the friends of universal liberty and equal rights before the law greeted an imposing editice for free discussion, its opening exercises were interrupted by volleys of stones from without, and violent disturbance of stones from without, and violent disturbance from within; and the fourth day after, Pennsyl-vania Hall was burned to the ground by a mob, in the presence of the Mayor, the police, the firemen, and fifteen thousand spectators, while no hand was raised for its defense.

This was the time, remember, when Mr Baldwin stood with the conservative minority in the Pennsylvania Convention, and voted no on the motion to insert the word while in the Constitution. He lived to be denounced as a

It was conscience, and religious principle, and faith in God which sustained him in this struggle. Her closet, the family altar, and his pastor's study, witnessed the fervor of his prayer for Divine guidance as the day of trial appropriate

prosched.

Let no man estimate his burning patriotism Let no man estimate his burning patriotism by these later years, when he has freely given of his wealth by the hundred thousands to sustain our armies, and feed the soldier's writow and orphan; when he has welcomed the heroic colored sailor of Charleston, and introduced him to a Philadelphia audience as worthy to be made an admiral; when he has presided over other public meetings to protest against the disgrace of excluding a respectable portion of our homomunity from public conveyances for which and are taxed; and when he has always acted, in advice, and voted with those who are most questions in of public sentiment on political rality.

We call men box.

in advaga, and voted with those who are most questions help public sentiment on political rality.

We call men box.

We know nothing ciho take this stand now, man who defended the rimoral courage of the ballot—of, the man who, wat the negro to the cized by these principles from he was ostratof the city his enterprise was enricest society his name was sent South in "black it; when signed to divert his prafitable trade in that detion to rival establishments, and when the most were threatening the property of every Abolitionist with the incendiary's forch!

There are times when the simple virtues rise to the sublimity of Christian heroism. To the virtue of patriotism, tested by anch a fire as this, we may add that of commercial integrity. It may appear strange to call it Christian and heroic to pay one's honest debts; but if we had lived during the panic of 1837, when every bank in the courstry stopped payment, one hundred business firms in New York city falled in a single day, universal construction prevailed, presidents of banks and cidera of churches were indicted

in this city for embezziement, and the best men would wring their hands on the street, exclutinging:—"How hard it is to be honest in these times i"—then we could appreciate the uncompromising principles of integrity which ied Mr. Baldwin to ask his creditors, not for an abaiement of one cent of principal or interest, but for an exiension of time only." interest, but for an extension of time only. "Have patience with me, and I will pay thee all," was the rule of Scripture, by which he bound himself. And he redeemed his promise. He lived to pay every dollar of the liabilities, not of his legitimate business alone, but of another trade, undertaken to assist a friend, and carried on to defend the principles of temperance, which, from first to last, withdrew more than \$70,000 from his manufacturing capital.

How was he enabled to achieve such a triumph in those straightened times? By ditigence, by the faccination of his courage animating all his associates, by carrying those burdens of his

the fascination of his courage animating all his associates. by carrying those burdens of his business always to the Throne of Grace, and receiving there a refreshment of spirit which filled the dai kest day with the repose of unfattering faith in God, and, above all—above all—by another principle of his religion, by never arresting his charitles during his financial embarrassments. Would to God that every Christian man of business could feel the force of his example in this respect! He believed that his charities in times of difficulty were his best investments. He continued to give to the Lord, in order to get out of debt. Notes for thousands of dollars had been repeatedly given away, when he had no money for donations, "Shall we trust God for our aflairs, and not for His own?" he would ask, when charled with imprudence. "How can I expect life and prosperity to meet my present liabilities, if I handle this immense capital and suffer none of its income to flow into the Lord's treasury?"

True, these principles gained for him the

True, these principles gained for him the reputation of insanity in business circles, and often prevented the banks from affording him accommodation. But he always found those who would trust him, because he was intent upon doing good with his money. His collaterally recording promises.

upon doing good with his money. His collaterals were God's promises!

And has not his wisdom, as well as his piety, been vindicated by the result? I would not be wanting in charity to those who resist the impulses of compassion through life, in order to leave princely legacies to objects of benedeence at their death; I would do no dishonor to the memory of the man who endured the odium of multitudes in this city all his life-long, in order to build a nobler monument than all the pyramids of Egypt, our magnificent home of orphan children. But when we abate the litigation and insecurity and unfaithfulness to trust which every testamentary beneficence must encounter, every testamentary beneficence must encounter, can it endure comparison with one such consecrated life as the one we now deplore? If we could gather up the amount of the donations which have been flowing from his open hand every day for nearly fifty years, how much would the sum fall short of the most illustrious legacy in the history of the world! every testamentary beneficence must encounter.

But numbers cannot convey an impression o his ministrations of good. By what rule will you calculate the interest upon these Christian investments? The little school of colored children which he gathered thirty five years ago, as a memorial of his only son; the colored ago, as a memorial of his only son; the colored preacher he supported during those years of preacher he supported during those years of riots and persecution; the colored men he employed in his factory when his most skillful foremen would leave him helpless in consequence; what dividends, think you, will accrue to him from his gifts to this proscribed race? Ten thousand dollars a year—I have the estimate from those who were included. race? Ten thousand dollars a year—I have the estimate from those who were intimately associated with him in the Young Men's Missionary Society of Mr. Barnes' church, of which he was the life and soul from the beginning—ten thousand dollars a year he was giving a way, while he occupied a house which might have been rented for three hundred dollars. How many times has that doubled in in its giorious fruits. times has that doubled in in its glorious fruits, while a hundred times as much has been lost in speculation by those who dream of princely legacies at death?

And who shall estimate the spiritual fruits of And who shall estimate the spiritual fruits of such an example as this? Here, again, we must be careful not to form our calculations from these later years, when his liberality had swelled the charities of the Church, fill there seemed no need of general self-denial. Then, when to save a missionary field from abandonment he offered to deny himself some article of comfort, when he would bring the amount of a note, principal and interest, which ha could not find, and remark as he threw it into the charity fund, since the rightful owner has not been sent, I infer that the Lord hath need of it." In those times of economy and poverty, this example of un wearied economy and poverty, this example of un wearied

giving was perfectly inspiring.

Neither can we form any just estimate of Mr.
Baldwin's characteristics without considering the objects which he made prominent. He had no one idea of doing good which made him look upon suffering anywhere with indifference. His liberal hand was constituted. His liberal hand was open to assist the unfor-tunate in every condition. But from the beginning his most ardent hopes for the permanent good of men, both in this world and the world to come, have been identified with the prosperity of the Christian Church. And while he has never been narrow nor sectarian in his views, he has embraced the obvious duties ap-pointed by the Church with which he was connected.

Mr. Baldwin, as a church builder, will be known by grateful generations long after his reputation as a machinest will be consigned to the comparative obtivion of technical history. No one can ever know the number, nor the munifi-cence of his contributions to this blessed work. The churches built with his assistance stand amid the forests of our own Sate, on the prairies, and far beyond the Mississippi. "He loveth our nation and has built us a synagogue," is the grateful exclamation of many Caperniums in this land of promise.

Where can the eye rest upon this city without beholding the monuments of his love for the Church? The minarets of Calvary, the graceful spire of Tabor, and far to the northone imposing editice marking the central point on the grandest Boulevard in the world, and on the grandest Boulevard in the world, and Olivet crowning the most commanding position in the city—all these enterprises suggested, liberally encourabled, and two of them almost entirely completed by his munificence.

And almost within sight of his dying bed, rises the graceful walls of Hermon, finished from foundation stone, as his own free gift to the village where he spent the happy years of his youth. In these, and the many other churches to which he has contributed, the good which will be accomplished eternity alone will reveal.

III. And did not these works of wise bentacence exert a reflex influence of gracious diction upon himself? Was not mercy

"Twice b essed, Blessing him that giver, and him that fakes?" Has he lived in the stern practice of those virtues which belong to the religion he pro-lessed, softened by charity towards the vices which marred the sharacters of others, extend-ing his good influences into innumerable chaning his good influences into innumerable channels, encouraging every liberal art by his taste and patronage, helping the un ortunate in business to positions of independence, employing others to answer to the demands upon his liberality, which time would not suffer him to consider in person, transacting more business and signing larger draits for the support of Christiau enterprise than for the conduct of his own affairs, sitting in his consecrated office less to direct that basy world which was itself an institution of Christian beneficence, than to listen to appeals for assistance with a benignity which transferred the obligation from the supplicant to the benefactor,

ance with a benignity which transferred the obligation from the suppliant to the benefactor, engaging in his boly work as an officer of the Christian Church with the wisdom and the tenderness of a father—and in all this has he received in his own person come of the blessings promised to the liberal giver and the Letter complete success of every enterprise, princely faction of every ambition, and the "How rich he would have been if he had not man's lips, Palae! He might have died in unwearied enterprise which secured his fortune. The testimony of God, which he always preferred to the wisdom of the world, is vindicated in this return to his bosom of the good strain by the Reited Sewerighters.

measure, pressed down, shaken together, and ; running over.

Let those teatures which the grave can never concral from our grateful recollection witness to the elevated joys which reward a consecrated

What peace, what screnly, what quiet hapoiness lingered upon his face, beguing even the momentary expression of pain into barmony with the habitus! repose of the soul! Question the buoyancy of satisfied pleasure, as he witnessed the happiness of a group of children in the enjoyment of a chapel of his providing; question the tears of grattinde he shed for the appreciation which the public manifested towards that unique and elegant provision for their enjoyment, the conservatory of rare plants and exotic flowers in Chesnut sures; question the undisturbed repose of the last hour of earth! His kindness to others came back to his own heart with overflowing blessings. If he was one of the best, he was one of the happiest of men.

There was a sublimity in the last scene which cannot be described. Surrounded with a pro-fusion of everything which made life desirable se was surrendering life without regret. The be was surrendering the without regret. The breath of summer came into his beautiful manison, freighted with the perfume of the rare flowers his hand had planted, and the songs of the birds his forest of beauty had invited. From the window he could look over the broad acres which had been redecimed from desolation, so suggestive of the multitudes who had been researched.

suggestive of the multitudes who had been raised from misery by his beneficence.

But when these recollections of a well-spent life were suggested as a ground of consolation in the present trial, his face would brighten with a far more precious recollection. "All of grace! all of grace! God has given me great opportunities for doing good. But the disposition to do good was something still better. This I owe to the grace of God, in Jesus Christ my Saviour."

There was no transport in the last hour. He had never been subject to the vicialitudes of excited feeling. Habitual calmness and repose reigned supreme in his spirit throughout his reigned supreme in his spirit throughout his eventiul life. His last struggle was equally free from the extremes of pain and of inpure. In perfect peace, and undisfurbed confidence in the mercy of God, he fell asleep in Jesus.

"Farewell, O beautiful life!" It was like a clear and bounteous river, which, encountering obstacles in its course, finds new and enlarged channels, and supplies nourish-ment to broad wastes of land, while it loses nothing of the purity and the abundance of its own waters. But, alas! it has disappeared out of our sight, like the streams of the East which suddenly sink into the sands of the desert. A desert, irdeed, will this life appear to multitudes without the bounties of his hand and the

priceless sympathy of his loving heart.

Can we suffer so much good to perish out of this world utterly? Shall all the virtues of the Coristian life form the subject of his epitaph and the magnificence of his tomb? Shall the affection which followed him all his life strive in vain bewilderment to be his companion in death? Shall our grateful hearts be his mau-

Oh, not in dead hearts must such a name be cherished! Let life, and courage, and hope, and faith be the offerings we bring to his Let us turn from the oppressive contempla-

tion of the dead to ador ng trus in Him who was dead and is alive, and behold He liveth forevermore, that from the fountain of H's everlasting grace we may receive those virtues which we have now admited, and enter into that in critance which made the day of our mourn-ing the day of his glory and triumph!

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10 12 mwom

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA AUGUST 29, 1868.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to milisersons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of Septembor next, niler the closing of transfers, at 37 M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock of the Aday the privilege of subscribing for new stock of the Aday the privilege of subscribing for new stock of the Aday the privilege of subscribing for a tuli share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 16, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1886 at 3 F M.

As ment will be considered due June 1, 1887, but an unsteinment of 25 per each of the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1887 on a payments, including the aloresaid instalment, made before the 1st of June 857 discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum 880 on a long ments made between that date and the 1s of November 1887, micreat will be churked at the same rate.

All stock hat said up in fini by the lat of November, 1887, while to refer the new stock will not be issued until alter June 1 1887 and said stock in the said up in fini, wid be entil et to the November dividend Sollomon Strapper.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS .-PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
HARMSBURG. OCCODER 24, 1886

Notice is bereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Do lars of the Five Per Cent and One Million Do lars of the Five Per Cent and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1886

Bidders will state amount offered price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fand Eartisburg, Pa."
Endorsed Proposals to self State Loans "The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion advantageous to the Communicology."

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

JOHN F. HARTRANET. FLI BLIFER
Secretary of State.
W. H. K. MBLE.
State Treasurer
Commissioners of the Suking Fund. CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK The Vice-President of the Eark. Alexander Whillden, Fig. liaving in May last 1; view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day ejected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P., chietky, Esq., ashler.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

PHIL ADELPHIA, OCTOBER 26, 1866.—
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the
BANNI ROIL AND MINING COMPANY will be noid
at the office of the Company, No. 532 WALNUT Street,
on 'CESLAY, November II, at 12 o clock M.
At this meeting an election for Directors will be held,
and other business transacted.

10 28 27 29 30-11 5.5t

SAMUEL A. JACKSON,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COM-PANY, No. 11 PHIL DELPHIA EXCHANGE.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockho der will be held at their office, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on MODDA1, the 5th November at 1 o'clock P. M. 10 23 111 A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

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